

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All parts of the World Condensed into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Personal.

Chief Justice Wiswell, of the supreme court of Maine, recently died in Boston of heart disease.

Secretary of War Taft has been elected president of the National Red Cross. Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury was chosen treasurer.

Mrs. Frank H. Greer, wife of the editor of the Guthrie Capital, died recently of heart failure. She was 50 years of age.

Harry St. John, a newspaper man, from Mississippi, died recently of apoplexy in the Carnegie library at Oklahoma City, Ok.

W. H. Moore, of Missouri, was chosen president of the National Good Roads association at the Muskogee meeting.

Dr. Laponni, physician to the pope, is dead in Rome of pneumonia.

Congressional.

The nomination of W. Morgan Shuster, of Washington, as member of the Philippine commission and secretary of public instruction in the islands, has been sent to the senate by the president.

Senator Flint, of California, has introduced a bill in the senate providing for an exhibition in Los Angeles in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal.

Without debate the senate adopted a resolution calling for all the papers in connection with the exclusion of Japanese from the public schools of San Francisco.

President Roosevelt's annual message to congress was recently read in both houses. It took the clerks two hours and a half to complete the reading.

Terry McGovern, the prize fighter, has been placed in a hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., for observation regarding his sanity.

One of the first bills introduced in the house was a measure by Representative Shepard, of Texas, providing for an income tax.

Representative Robert G. Cousins, of Illinois, has been promoted to the chairmanship of the house committee on foreign affairs made vacant by the death of Representative Hitt.

Representative Slayden, of Texas, has introduced a bill providing for the elimination of negroes from the army by July 1 next.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in the senate to prohibit carriers of interstate commerce from transporting products of factories or mines which employ children under 14 years of age.

President Roosevelt's discussion of the San Francisco school situation in his message was received with great dissatisfaction by the California delegation in congress.

Senator Beveridge has introduced a bill to amend the meat inspection law which requires the packers to pay the cost of inspection. Another amendment requires that the date of inspection and packing or canning shall be placed on each package.

Senator Kittredge has introduced a resolution directing an investigation of the lumber trade by the department of commerce and labor.

A bill has been introduced in the house to increase the salaries of all civil service employees of the government ten per cent.

The National Rivers and Harbors convention in session at Washington unanimously adopted a resolution urging congress to appropriate not less than \$50,000,000 for improvements of water ways at this session.

The house has passed a bill creating a game preserve of nearly 700,000 acres in the state of Washington.

The house has passed a bill allowing states to prohibit the shipping of convict made goods from other states into their borders. The bill was introduced by Representative Hunt of Missouri.

Miscellaneous.

A Roosevelt Third Term National League has been formed at Chicago. Clubs are to be organized in every city and county of the country.

The North German Lloyd steamer Main was badly damaged in a collision in New York harbor with the schooner Neville, recently.

The dreaded San Jose scale has been discovered in several fruit orchards in Massachusetts.

The last session of the Fifty-ninth congress has begun. The usual large crowds were present on the opening day. But little business was transacted.

F. D. Coburn's annual crop summary for Kansas has been issued. The total wheat crop for the year was 93,292,980 bushels. Summer was the banner county, raising 4,390,665 bushels.

The Interstate Commerce commission has begun an investigation at Pueblo, Col., into alleged land frauds and the relations existing between the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and the various railroads in that section.

The robber who shot and killed W. P. Dilworth, a merchant, in his store at Oklahoma City, Ok., has been captured.

The keel plates of another Dreadnaught, larger and more powerful than the first, were recently laid at Portsmouth, Eng.

The reports of the illness of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, which have been attracting considerable attention in Europe, are authoritatively denied.

William Walter Webb, D. D., has been made bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee.

It has been announced at Washington that the president will reappoint Judson B. Clements as a member of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The United States supreme court has decided that through trains on the Illinois Central railroad cannot be compelled to stop at small station in Mississippi.

Forty men are reported blown to atoms in an explosion in a mine at Houghton, Mich.

One of the worst floods in the history of Eastern Arizona occurred in the region about Clifton recently. A large number of people were reported drowned and many buildings were wrecked.

In a fire at an Indianapolis match factory recently eight young women were burned, four of them seriously.

The battleship Kansas, one of the most formidable of the new war vessels, has gone to the New England coast for her trial trip.

After adopting resolutions requesting the legislatures of the various states to demand of congress that a constitutional convention be called for the purpose of submitting an amendment for the election of United States senators by popular vote, the Interstate senatorial conference completed a permanent organization at Des Moines, Ia.

A suggested solution of the entire Japanese problem, which has reached an acute stage, is a treaty between the two countries excluding the laboring element of each from the other.

The incoming freight house of the Burlington system at Chicago was burned recently causing a loss of \$300,000.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of State Fair and Expositions at Chicago, F. L. Eaton, of Sioux City, Iowa, was chosen president and Thomas Warnell, of Liberty, Mo., vice president.

Garland Moore, a mail carrier, who recently murdered Miss Clara West at Bois d'Arc, Missouri, because she refused to marry him, has surrendered to the authorities and is in jail at Springfield.

Arthur C. Harper, the democratic nominee, was elected over the non-partisan candidate as mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., by a plurality of more than 2,000 votes.

A boiler explosion in the Harney shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., started a fire which destroyed three other factories, the railroad station and 12 dwelling houses. Eleven persons were injured.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas, state board of agriculture, has secured reduced rates for those wishing to attend the annual meeting of the board in Topeka January 9-12.

The federal grand jury at Salt Lake Utah, which has been investigating the coal land frauds, has returned indictments against the Harriman and Gould corporations in Utah.

The supreme court of Missouri reversed and remanded the case of the three convicts who killed a guard while attempting to escape from the state penitentiary at Jefferson City. The supreme court of the United States has ordered a re-argument of the Iowa savings bank cases involving the taxation of government securities held by the banks.

The new Spanish cabinet has already resigned.

Historic old Falls church in Virginia in which President Washington worshipped for years is to be restored.

Kansas has \$8,862,020.36 invested in bonds according to the state treasurer's report.

Four students and three firemen were killed and several students seriously injured by the burning of the Chi Psi fraternity house at Cornell university recently.

The national drainage convention recently in session at Oklahoma City adopted a constitution and framed a memorial to congress. St. Paul, Minn., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

BIG LAND FRAUDS

RAILROADS IN UTAH EMPLOYED DUMMY LOCATORS.

TO GOBBLE UP COAL LANDS

Partial Report of Federal Grand Jury Leads to Indictment of Railroad and Fuel Companies and Their Officials.

Salt Lake.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating coal land frauds in Utah and charges that railroad corporations have discriminated against certain shippers, made a partial report Friday, in the United States District Court, to Judge John A. Marshall.

Indictments were returned against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Coal Company, the Utah Fuel Company, and several of the highest officials representing the Harriman and Gould corporations of Utah.

The indictment against the representatives of the Gould interests embraces the Utah Fuel Company, H. G. Williams, general manager of this company; Robert Forester, the company's geologist; W. R. Foster, secretary to Robert Forester; Alex. M. Cowie, general manager of the company's Wasatch store at Sunnyside, Utah.

Also Elroy N. Clark, the Utah Fuel Company's attorney at Denver, and George A. Moore, the company's agent at Denver. They are charged with defrauding and attempting to defraud the United States government, the charges being based on the methods pursued in acquiring title to coal land in Utah.

Bench warrants for the arrest of the persons accused in the two indictments were issued. Bonds in the case of each individual accused were fixed at \$3,000.

Fred R. Maynard of Washington, assistant attorney general, who has been conducting the investigation before the grand jury, is authority for the statement that two other indictments charging perjury before the grand jury have been returned.

After the indictments had been returned, bench warrants had been issued and the grand jury had adjourned until the first Monday in January, Assistant Attorney General Maynard stated that when the grand jury reconvenes after the holidays the inquiry will be resumed.

The indictments returned Friday, he said, mark only the beginning of the government's probing operations in Utah, and Wyoming, and the violations of laws alleged in these indictments are only incidents of a gigantic system of fraud that has been in operation in the West for many years.

The indictment against the Utah Fuel Company and the six agents of that company is based on the methods used in acquiring about 1,400 acres of coal lands in Sevier county, Utah. The lands were filed on in March, 1905.

In a statement made Friday, Attorney Maynard outlined the methods alleged to have been pursued, as stated by witnesses called before the grand jury.

Robert Forrester, geologist and mining expert of the Utah Fuel Company, is alleged to have been charged with the actual direction of the men who filed on the lands. After Forrester had prospected the ground George A. Moore, the Utah Fuel Company's agent in Denver, went over the numerous claims and on each one caused to be dug an excavation exposing the coal deposits. "Dummy" locators were then secured to make filings on the claims.

These were mostly young men, who were each paid \$50, their expenses to and from the lands and \$3 per diem while they were employed in entering the claims. There was an explicit understanding in advance that the claims were to be conveyed to the Utah Fuel Company or its agents.

These "dummies" were taken upon the lands, the uncovered coal deposits were shown to them, and immediately they filed on the lands, with application papers made out by the company's attorney Major William H. Bird. Major Bird has since died. All the entries to the 1,400 acres involved were made on the same date, March 24, 1905.

For each of the claims thus secured it was necessary that a payment of \$1,600 should be made to the government. Loans for this amount were made by various persons. The government prosecutors charge that the persons from whom the loans were secured were mere agents of the coal company.

COAL LAND OFFER.

Syndicate Wants to Buy State Land in Routt County.

Denver.—At a meeting of the State Land Board Thursday one of the most important applications for land made in many years was filed with the board. The application was made by Attorney Tom Harrington on behalf of Bernard L. Castor, a St. Louis man, representing St. Louis and Chicago capital.

The people desiring the land offer to pay \$10 per acre outright for it, making \$1,000,000; or they want a fifty-year lease on it with the promise that they could buy it later. Both Mr. Castor and Mr. Harrington desired the deal to be closed at once if possible, but the board will take at least two weeks to investigate the matter and have the land inspected before any definite action is taken. An appraiser will be sent to Routt county to make an investigation and the matter will probably come up for action at the next regular meeting of the board.

FORMER SENATOR SHOT.

Mrs. Bradley Uses Revolver on Arthur Brown of Utah.

Washington.—Former United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah lies in a critical condition in Emergency hospital from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen inflicted by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley of Salt Lake, who arrived here Saturday from that city. The shooting occurred in Senator Brown's apartment in the Raleigh hotel, where Mrs. Bradley also had registered under the name of "A. B. Brown." She was arrested.

She said that she came to Washington to demand that Brown marry her. Their relations were well known in Salt Lake, she claimed. When she asked him if he was going to "do the right thing by her," she said he put on his coat and started to leave the room, whereupon she shot him twice. She considers that she was justified in her action.

Salt Lake advices are that Mrs. Bradley had long been intimate with Brown and caused serious trouble between Brown and his wife, which culminated in the arrest of Brown and Mrs. Bradley for adultery, but Mrs. Brown withdrew the charge and Brown was discharged. Mrs. Bradley entered a plea of guilty, saying that Brown was the father of her child, but was not punished.

Recently Mrs. Bradley insisted upon Brown marrying her, Mrs. Brown having died two years ago, but he avoided her and finally induced her to promise to go to California, buying her a ticket. Instead of going to the coast, it seems she came here, and Saturday's shooting was the result.

EVANS WATER SUPPLY.

Remarkable Reservoir Fed by Artesian Wells.

Denver.—A Republican special says: The placing of a big cement reservoir thirty-eight feet deep and ten feet in diameter for the purpose of holding the city water of Evans was accomplished in a novel way and completed on the 6th inst.

Two years ago the town of Evans put down several wells 125 feet to supply the town with water. Surface water finally filled the wells and made them unsanitary. Recently four other wells 230 feet deep were sunk to bedrock and a flow of artesian water obtained. Around the wells was built the cement reservoir.

It was constructed by outlining its dimensions with meshed wire, which forms the center for the circular wall of cement one foot thick and thirty-eight feet high. When the cement circle was thoroughly dry workmen dug away the earth inside it to a depth of thirty-eight feet, the structure sinking by its own weight gradually into place. Seepage water was encountered toward the last, but this was pumped out and the cement bottom laid. Into this big cement tank artesian water is let at will and the result is satisfactory. The supply is said to be sufficient for a town ten times the size of Evans.

LAND TAX DECISION.

May Tax Land Bought of State and Partly Paid For.

Pueblo, Colo.—Thursday, in the District Court, Judge Voorhees handed down a decision in which he refused to grant an injunction against the treasurer of Otero county restraining him from collecting taxes on land purchased from the state and only partially paid for.

This was the matter on which argument was made by attorneys representing land owners in Otero county for the greater part of two days.

Judge Voorhees took the ground that the assessment was a proper one. He did not take up the matter as to whether the property in question had been overtaxed by the assessor.

The amount involved in the two cases is in the neighborhood of \$25,000, and great interest has been taken in the matter by property owners in all other counties.

It is understood that the treasurer in Otero county will proceed to collect the taxes by due action in the courts, that the land owners will fight the case, and if defeated, will appeal to the higher court.

NEW TRIAL ASKED.

Van Wyks' Attorney Claims to Have New Evidence.

Denver.—On the ground that new evidence, which will positively prove an alibi for Wouterje Van Wyk, has been discovered since trial at Wray, Colorado, at which the woman and her husband, Gerrit J. Van Wyk, were found guilty of the murder of Gertrude Haast, sister of Mrs. Van Wyk, Attorney Isaac Pelton, for the defendants, has filed motion for a new trial before Judge John I. Mullins.

Sensational in the extreme are the allegations of the attorney for the Van Wyks, who, besides claiming proof of an alibi for one of his clients, cites innumerable errors of the court, one of which is a charge that Judge Mullins left the court room on the last day of the trial a half hour before the case went to the jury, and while Prosecuting Attorney Ralph Talbot was making the closing argument for the state. The absence of Judge Mullins at this time, the motion states, allowed Attorney Talbot to introduce into his argument without objection or court ruling of any kind, something entirely beyond the evidence, which was practically a manufactured motive for the crime of murder.

JAP SCHOOL CASE

WILL TEST SAN FRANCISCO LAW IN THE COURTS.

SCHOOL BOARD STATEMENT

Facts Upon Which It is Asked That Suit Shall Be Brought Now Under Consideration by Attorney General Moody.

San Francisco.—The Board of Education, through City Attorney Burke, Friday afternoon submitted to United States District Attorney Devlin a statement of facts bearing upon the segregation of Japanese children in separate schools, which it is planned to make the basis of the legal action that the federal government is to take to test the legality of the state statute under which the Board of Education made its ruling.

The statement was immediately telegraphed to Washington, where it is expected that it will be considered by Attorney General Moody.

Following is the board's statement of facts:

"It is hereby agreed that the following facts are true:

"That the United States entered into an agreement with the empire of Japan, which was concluded November 22, 1894, the ratification of which was ratified by the Senate with amendments February 5, 1895, and which was ratified by the President of the United States February 15, 1895; that ratifications were exchanged March 21, 1895, and that the treaty was proclaimed March 21, 1895, which treaty is now in full force and effect."

Section 1662 of the political code of California provides as follows:

"Trustees shall have the power to establish schools for Indian children and for children of Mongolian and Chinese descent. When such separate schools are established, Indian, Chinese or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other school, except in kindergartens at the age of four."

October 11, 1906, the Board of Education of San Francisco adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in accordance with article 1, section 1662 of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese and Korean children to the Oriental public school on and after October 15, 1906."

The document then states that a separate school should be established for Orientals, which is conducted in all respects as are other public schools of the same grade, that trustworthy and competent teachers are in charge and that the same educational privileges, rights and advantages are offered the Oriental children as are afforded the children of all other public schools.

The statement sets forth that at the time of the passage of this resolution there were ninety-three Japanese children in attendance at the several public schools, thirteen of which were between the age of six and twenty-one years of age. The admission is made that the children of all other foreign parentage, other than Oriental, are not segregated in separate schools.

The United States is asked to join in this statement of facts for the purpose of enforcing so far as it has power to do, its obligations to the empire of Japan arising from said treaty and of securing to the children of Japanese descent the same educational advantages as are given to children of European parentage.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION

Demand by Colorado Roads Convention at Denver.

Denver.—Before the Good Roads conference closed Thursday five men had been appointed a committee on legislation to lobby in the Sixteenth General Assembly for the passage of an act creating a highway commission; a draft of a bill creating such a commission and defining its powers had been submitted and approved; the employment of state prisoners, preferably "trusties," on road work had been indorsed; various other measures had been suggested as worthy of consideration and approval by the body, and preparations had been made to conduct an energetic campaign in the direction of securing favorable action by the Legislature and the rapid improvement of the highways of Colorado.

The committee on legislation consists of S. A. Osborn, Denver, chairman; J. F. Kyle, Montrose; Charles W. Bowles, Littleton; J. Y. Munson, Larimer, and F. L. Luethi, Boulder.

This committee received instructions to endeavor to secure the passage by the Sixteenth General Assembly of an act providing for the appointment of a highway commission, and providing also for the construction, maintenance and repairs of public roads by extending state aid for that purpose to the several counties.

Thomas F. Walsh, the father of the Good Roads movement in Colorado, declined to act upon the committee. He explained his position, saying that he had so many engagements ahead that it would be impossible for him to serve. Before the end of next year Mr. Walsh expects to be able to spend a great deal of his time in Good Roads work.